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Sunday, August 7, 1910.

"An inheritance may be gotten harsh-
ly at the beginning; but the end there-
of shall not be blessed."—Proverbs,
xx, 21.

It was not a welcome Dew that fell
upon Crippen.

It is hot; wherefore the wise man
layeth in his winter coat supply.

Illinois is in a bad way, between the
stand-patters and the jack-potters.

Flat denial of the Gore charges
should result in a swift round-up.

Anyway, it is better for Uncle Joe to
be silent than to make such undignified
noises.

As fast as the regulars mend their
fences the insurgents tear more holes
in 'em.

Among those who belittle the ability
of Scotland Yard to detect crime and
capture criminals is not Doctor Crippen.

Another strange thing about the Crip-
pen case is that the man has not been
pestered by sob squads and their bou-
quets.

And now it is our own State Land
Board that is to be investigated. Noth-
ing that is touched by the meddling
Melchisedeks is thereafter clean.

Bingham people want a good road
between that town and Salt Lake. A
good road is mighty handy, both in go-
ing to and getting away from any place.

Barney F. O'Neil is after the guber-
natorial nomination in Idaho, and his
opponents are beginning to admit that
it will have to go some to get away
from him.

Louis Paulhan, the French aviator,
has been given the cross of the Legion
of Honor; but there are some jealous
ones who doubtless wish it had been
the double cross.

Battling Nelson is another of the
pugilists who thinks that he can "come
back" successfully, but there exists a
justifiable fear that he has misplaced
his return check.

A South American wants to know
what are the prospects for opening an
overall factory at Ogden. Well, Ogden
is a hustling town and wants breeches
in which to do its hustling.

Davis county objects to having Salt
Lake garbage dumped within its bor-
ders. All right; but let it go a little
further and cease to be the dumping
ground for the new polygamists.

Again we say to Elder Joseph E. Tay-
lor that there are many needy persons
in Salt Lake who could make excellent
use of that much polygamist reward
money that he owes to The Tribune.

Maybe, though, a grand jury wouldn't
undertake to count all the illegitimate
polygamist children in Salt Lake coun-
ty, as they could not afford to spare
the remainder of their lives to the task.

Discrimination in the extension of
credit to retail produce dealers may be
regarded as being simply another little
scheme to perpetuate the ring's high
prices, and make exhibit of its power.

Doctor Brodbeck wants the Commer-
cial Club to raise \$150,000 for the pur-
chase of a Zeppelin dirigible airship,
which he proposes to start from here
on an air voyage around the world.

As the club has been looking for

a long time for some such profitable
opportunity to place some of its sur-
plus cash.

WHERE THE BLAME RESTS.

Every good citizen must deplore
criminal violations of the law, espe-
cially when those violations take the
form of capital crimes. The two shoot-
ings in saloons with the murderers yet
unidentified and uncaught are certainly
damaging to the good fame of Salt
Lake City. Extra efforts should be
made to capture these murderers and
turn them over to the courts for deal-
ing according to justice and law.

Unfortunately we have in this coun-
try a class of lawbreakers whose
immunity from punishment for their
crimes has given the state a bad name.
It has gone forth throughout the world
that in Utah the laws are not enforced
by the courts, and that there is a sen-
timent here opposed to the enforcement
of the law and sustaining lawbreakers
in their defiance of the statutes and
in lawless forms of living. President
Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon church
testified openly in the Smoot hearing
that he was living and intended to
continue to live in defiance of the laws
of God and man; and President Francis
M. Lyman of the Twelve testified to
the same thing. The influence that
supports these men in their lawbreak-
ing also paralyzes the courts so that
they dare not undertake the complete,
equal and impartial enforcement of the
law. This state of affairs has resulted
in a loose way of looking at the law
and in the revival of polygamism im-
morality, and in fostering the idea that
the laws, as such, are not to be en-
forced; and that criminals are immune
from punishment in Utah more than
elsewhere in the Republic.

The church organ last night spoke in
reprobation of the element that lives
on "gambling, horse racing, the 'white
slave traffic,' thieving, etc.," and de-
clared that this element "has been at-
tracted to a large extent by reports
that Salt Lake is a 'wide open' town
where every crime against the code can
be committed with safety as long as
the criminal is a staunch supporter of
the anti-Mormon party." Aside from
the fact that there is no "anti-Mor-
mon party" here, the church organ's
story is a complete reversal of the true
condition. The condition should be
stated, as the fact is, that the criminal
is immune as long as he is a staunch
supporter of the Mormon leaders and
their law-defying practices. The Mor-
mon church is in control of the courts.
The American party is not in control
of any courts whatever, has not elected
any judges, or court officials, not even
for this city. It is evident, therefore,
on the face of it, that the News has
in its blind bigotry and prejudice mis-
applied the terms. If Salt Lake City
is wide open and criminals are immune
it is because the church leaders have
made it so through their control of the
courts and juries, fearing criminal
prosecutions on account of their law-
defying lives.

It is in vain that the church organ
will undertake to lay the delinquency
in this against the American party, which
has never elected any judges and which
has no control over any courts. The
true liability is against the church Re-
publican party which has the courts, in-
cluding the justices of the peace, the
city courts, and the district courts. The
church also has, and has had all the
time, the legislature. If therefore, Salt
Lake City is, from the criminal stand-
point, a wide open town, there is no
escape from the proposition that the
church and the church alone is respon-
sible therefor, because it has had the
legislature always, which is the law-
making power, and it has had the Gov-
ernor ever since Statehood, who was
ready at any time to sign proper crim-
inal laws. It has the courts because
it elected them, and can elect or defeat
judges and prosecutors. It has the
county attorney and the district at-
torney on the same basis.

Why, therefore, is Salt Lake City a
wide open town? If it is so, it is be-
cause the church so desires and decrees.
That is the long and short of it, and
that is all there is to it. If Salt Lake
City is a wide open town, let the blame
be placed precisely where it belongs,
on the Mormon church leaders, whose
example is defiantly criminal, and on
their courts, whose failure to prosecute
these defiant law breakers is the scan-
dal of the age.

A MISGUIDED TODD.

Douglas M. Todd is one of the shin-
ing lights among the elders in Israel,
with residence in Salt Lake City. And
of Elder Todd there is a brief story
to be told that distinguishes him from
some other elders as one of those be-
longing in our list of new polygamists.
It is said that five or six years have
passed since he fell into the polygamist
trap—or thrust himself into it. His
polygamist lady love lives in Farming-
ton, in the Davis stake of Zion, under
the protecting reign of the new poly-
gamist President J. H. Grant of that ec-
clesiastical principality. His visits
there are frequent, as all who travel
that way can testify. Davis county is
one of the polygamist dumping grounds
for the illegitimate wives of Salt Lake
elders who dare to practice their crim-
inality within a Gentile community.

Elder Todd has taken advantage of that
custom and keeps his legitimate family
within the city limits, while he pursues
his polygamy across the county line.
They say, too, that his sinning has
brought unrest and misery to his house-
hold, as it naturally would where any
good woman supposed she had ruled su-
preme in her husband's affections.

Some years ago The Tribune appealed
to the Mormon leaders to take new
polygamy into a strong grasp and
throttle it in its inception. We fore-
told that if a course of weakness were
pursued with respect to this particular
crime it would soon spread itself beyond
their control. That prediction has been
fulfilled, and there is no way now of

stamping out the evil, and preventing
a deluge of illegitimacy in this State,
than that the general citizenship—
Gentiles and honest Mormons—take the
matter into their political hands. Both
these elements of the community have
reached the determination that here-
after there shall be no political com-
promise with crime and criminals, as
results will soon show.

THE DRY FARMERS.

The dry farming exhibit which has
just been made at Nephi ought to have
been seen by every farmer in the State
of Utah. It showed first-class results
throughout; not the possibility, but the
entire practicability, of dry farming in
this State, with the best possible re-
sults. The grain, the fruit, the veg-
etables, in fact everything grown and
put on exhibit, is of superior quality.
The yield of wheat, upwards of forty
bushels to the acre, is phenomenal when
we consider that the average yield of
wheat in this country is less than five
bushels to the acre, taking the
country all through and taking both
spring and winter wheat.

This exhibit at Nephi, lasting the
better part of a week, is a complete
demonstration of the feasibility of dry
farming. To be sure, dry farming re-
quires that the land shall be fallow
every other year, but with yields such
as were demonstrated, and with the en-
tire freedom of cost and contention on
the water question, the dry farmer has
advantages of his own. And when dry
farming is such a marked and distin-
guished success as it has been this year,
a year of unusual drought and heat,
then it would seem as though it must
be a success in any year.

The particular feature of encourage-
ment in regard to this was that the
exhibits were not confined to the State
experimental farms as they have usually
been at State fairs, but were from
farmers who have been doing dry farm-
ing, some of them, for a great many
years, but with little public attention
directed to it until within the last de-
cade. Dry farming in Utah, both offi-
cially at the State experimental farms,
and practically by individual farmers,
is fully demonstrated by this exhibit
at Nephi, and from that all dry farmers
can take courage and press on for the
redemption of more and more of the
arid lands of Utah.

TAYLOR, VILE TRANSGRESSOR.

Apparently Apostle John W. Taylor
had not already done enough to bring
the Mormon church into disgrace on ac-
count of his adulterous practices. He
must do more to heap contempt upon
his own people by still further indulg-
ing his immoral bent at their expense
of repute.

Our information is to the effect that
John W. is in the land-selling business.
He is interested with Apostle Mathias
F. Cowley—(the two were always as
two peas in a pod)—in several Cana-
dian, Mexican and Utah land schemes.
As to how these affairs are conducted
is to be no part of this recital. The
Tribune at this time desiring to pay
more particular attention to some of the
incidents connected with the office of
Taylor and his land and colonization
schemes, and which have led to one of
the most dastardly polygamist crimes
that has ever been perpetrated in the
history of the Mormon church.

It seems that a little over a year ago
Apostle John W. Taylor, of the land
schemes, employed a young woman as
stenographer in his office in this city.
She was of his religious faith, and a
daughter of one of the old and well-
known families here. Whether or not
the fact that she was a child of one of
the polygamist cult had any effect in the
outcome as described in this story must
be left to the reader's judgment. We are
told that John W., although having al-
ready "blessed" himself with more than
the ordinary quota of wives, even for
a Mormon polygamist, became smitten
with the stenographer. He began to show
evidences of his distinguished apostolic
consideration by gradually increasing
the pay of his buxom employee, each
week adding a small sum to her check.
It is said that the young woman so
found herself drawing pay at the rate
of about one hundred dollars a month.
But love seems to have smitten Taylor
with an exceptionally infectious dart in
this particular case, for he augmented
his benefactions with a section of land in
Millard county, which he had made over
in the young woman's name. This sten-
ographer lived out in what is known as
Superior addition, out in the north-
western portion of Salt Lake. Her family
also lived there, her father having died,
however, something over a year ago.
Soon the young woman disappeared
from her home and the land office of
Apostle Taylor. Later her mother and
brothers and sisters left North Salt
Lake. They are all now living down
in the southeastern portion of the city,
in one of John W. Taylor's places, so
we are informed. There is a baby boy
in the arms of the young woman and
to the credit of Apostle John W. Tay-
lor's "celestial kingdom."

This particular new polygamist out-
rage was perpetrated by Apostle John
W. Taylor in one of the many novel
ways attaching to that crime nowadays.
He did not dare to go to the Salt Lake
Temple to marry the girl. He sent her
there by herself, though, and there she
was given her "endowments" with one
of the "temple workers" acting as
proxy. Out of the temple she went to
cohabiting with Apostle John W. Tay-
lor. And the beginning of this was just
after the exposure of the case of Alpha
J. Higgs, close associate of Joseph F.
Smith, and Miss Bessie Badger—just a
little more than a year ago. The young
woman's name is, was, Ellen Sand-
berg, and she was a daughter of the
late J. C. Sandberg, the old-time fur-
niture dealer of this city.

Now, and notwithstanding the fact
that Apostle John W. Taylor has taken
upon himself added and illegitimate
family burdens, paying fine salaries to

female stenographers and deeding away
land to favorites in whom his poly-
gamous lechery finds gratification, he is
"ever head and ears in debt to every
Tom, Dick and Harry in Utah, Idaho,
Canada and Mexico," as one of his good
but disgusted brethren put it. It is
said that he owes money to many of his
brethren who are badly in need of it,
and who would be grateful to receive
that which is due to them to assist them
in their days of inability. But Taylor
spurns them or puts them off with spe-
cious excuses, meantime pretending that
he is himself very poor and unfortunate
since he "resigned" from the apos-
tolate.

But the woe is coming to such scound-
rels as John W. Taylor. The honest
Mormon people, who believe that their
sacred pledges should be observed and
their word of honor kept unsullied, are
rising in their just indignation. When
the storm shall burst, it will be better
that Taylor and his likes had never
been born.

BUSINESS AND TRADE.

On Friday evening the Board of
Public Works of this city let a contract
which embraces the largest single item
of improvement ever undertaken for the
public in the history of the city, save
only the construction of the joint City
and County Building. This was the let-
ting of the street paving contract for
\$191,723.62 for paving Second West
street from Third South to the Warm
Springs. The extension is ten blocks
long, and is known as extension No.
67. The contract requires that it be
finished within one year. It will re-
quire an immense amount of labor and
material to complete it.

The sultry weather has imposed the
usual summer lethargy upon business
enterprises, but the building of business
blocks and dwelling places is being
pushed with vigor and energy, this
being specially noteworthy in the
Kearns office building and the Utah
hotel. Vigorous building construc-
tion continues throughout the city and
is, as heretofore, largely devoted to
the construction of flats and bungalows.

In real estate, dealers report quiet
conditions, which are expected to con-
tinue through the month; but many
inquiries are reported, and these are
taken as forerunners of activity in the
fall. Investors are taking notice of
desirable properties and with the com-
ing of cool weather it is expected that
there will be a good, lively real estate
market.

General trade conditions in the city
are fair, with lively demand for all
forms of merchandise, caused by the
large incoming of new population.
There is little change in the money
market, cash being still held close and
lent only on first-class securities. The
close policy of the banks with regard
to loans is having a bad effect on the
bank clearances.

In the railroad world, the question of
first importance is the pending open-
ing of the Western Pacific. To effect
this we have the great gathering here
of Gould officials to arrange plans and
map out the passenger train schedules.
The new union station is to be occupied
on August 15th, and the passenger train
schedule will begin operation on Au-
gust 22nd. The first train other than
freight trains on the Western Pacific
will be a special arriving from San
Francisco on August 19th, bearing rail-
way officials and newspaper men. The
visitors will be locally entertained in
congratulations and sightseeing. The
next day, August 20th, they will be
joined on their return trip to San Fran-
cisco by local newspaper men and offi-
cials, who will go to San Francisco by
a daylight trip.

The Oregon Short Line is operating
two additional branches, one to Hollis-
ter and Rogerson in Idaho, and the
other to Homestead in Oregon. Presi-
dent Lovett is going over the south-
ern portion of Oregon looking over the
proposed routes of new lines through
that section. All of the roads are en-
joying heavy traffic, and the electric
lines are having a record summer travel.

The opening of the interurban to
Midvale and Sandy on Monday was
celebrated at Sandy, and the company
brought the band from there into this
city. Travel on this new line has been
unusually great, the people flocking
from there to the city to enjoy the op-
portunities for choice in bargains and
the amusement places, the frequent cars
and low fare making this easy.

In the mining field the progress has
been good, during the week, the pro-
duction of the mines having been fully
maintained.

The coming week promises to be an
important one in mining circles, for
the management of the International
Smelting and Refining company will
place its first reverberatory furnace
in commission, beginning the actual
smelting of copper ores from Bingham
and other sections of the West. This
smelter being one of the largest in the
West, more than compensates for the
closing of the Yampa plant at Bingham
last week.

On returning from the European con-
ferences of copper representatives of the
world, President Ryan of the Amalg-
amated Copper company spoke very
optimistically regarding the outlook for
copper and trade generally. This cheer-
ful view fits in nicely with the pre-
valing impression that copper curtail-
ment will shortly reduce the surplus,
bringing copper back to a normal and
safer condition again. Sales of the
metal during July exceeded any month
for the present year, and the results
of the August operations are expected
to be decidedly bullish on copper and
copper issues.

There never was a time when reports
from Utah mines spoke more encour-
agingly of underground conditions. Pro-
duction is being maintained at a liberal
rate, and the hundreds of thousands of
dollars being spent this summer for

new mining equipment reflects a most
favorable situation. The old camp of
Big Cottonwood especially is making
history similar to that of the earlier
days, and this camp is more active
than it has been for a great many
years.

Business remains very quiet on the
local exchange, trading being confined
entirely to a few specialties of invit-
ing character. The readiness with
which the public plays these few stocks
on sufficient provocation shows what
good news will mean to several of the
companies now seeking new ores in
their properties.

Throughout the State the extreme
dry weather has had a depressing ef-
fect upon the production of vegetables,
but fruit, grains, and potatoes will show
yields above the normal. There ap-
pears in fact to be ample moisture for
all necessary purposes and this is es-
pecially evident in the astonishing pro-
duction this year on the dry farms.
Great yields are reported from these
farms, that have had no irrigation
water whatever upon them.

The general reports throughout the
country show trade and business to be
quiet. The beginning of harvest, how-
ever, has enlarged the jobbing demand
and has made a great shifting of cur-
rency necessary in order to buy and
ship the crops. Jobbing excursions are
getting to be the fashion, the object
of these being to expand the trade for
the various cities that send them out.
Retail trade is much confined to clear-
ance sales of summer goods at conces-
sions. The fall buying has begun, but
its full strength has not yet developed.

Building returns for July show a
heavy decrease compared with a year
ago, much of this being accounted for
by the reduction in New York.

The low condition report on cotton
caused a price hardening of cotton
goods and yarn markets. Curtailment
of production has become severe and
this also causes advance in prices of
cotton goods.

Pig iron production continues to di-
minish, but the demand for steel prod-
ucts and particularly for wire, pipe, and
structural materials is large.

In the metals, copper seems to be
righting itself nobly, but silver has
fallen off materially.

Some activity is reported in the stock
markets, but on the whole Wall street
continues to be the weak feature of
our financial situation. The crops are
turning out better than the doleful re-
ports for a time indicated would be
the case, and altogether there appears
to be good reason to hope for at least
a normal yield. This will unques-
tionably help matters generally, but the
stock market will not be relieved until
the period of readjustment is ended and
the speculative, industrial and invest-
ment stocks have come under the lawful
regulating influence and the agitation
about them has ceased.

POLYGAMISTS RETURN.

It seems that many of the new
polygamists and their unlawful wives
have been swarming back into Utah.

The Tribune has not been asleep to
the fact, however. It has noted from
time to time within the past two years
that many of the men who skipped the
State at the time they committed their
new polygamist crimes have been re-
turning. The object is apparent. They
have been urged to re-establish their
residences within Salt Lake county as
much as possible in preparation for the
coming county election, being assured
of perfect protection and safety in do-
ing so. In such cases the man really
counts for from three to a half-dozen
votes (in some cases more) that may be
utilized as against the American party.
At the last county election the result
was so close to a victory for American-
ism that the polygamist hordes
were started into a purpose to
strengthen their forces in this county.
They are doing so by means of the once-
fleeing new polygamists. Through these
men and their unlawful wives they hope
to sway the coming election in their
favor—in other words, they are seek-
ing to accomplish their usual purpose
of controlling in politics through the
medium of the cult of polygamist law-
breakers.

THEY HOLD OVER.

A correspondent sends us the fol-
lowing query:

American Fork, Aug. 4.
Kindly answer the following in your
Sunday paper: Two years ago the two
political parties in this city effected an
organization, electing precinct chairmen
and executive committees. One year ago
the two parties fused and joined, and
formed a new party, known as the City
and County party. Query: Are these two
parties still in existence, or did the join-
ing the new party disqualify them? If
so, what mode of procedure will have to
be taken to effect an organization for the
two political parties this campaign?
Yours truly,
J. W. S.

Probably the organization of two
years ago would hold in each case,
at least for the purpose of calling the
new caucuses and conventions; at these
new organizations can be formed as
desired.

Chairman Lloyd of the Democratic
Congressional committee says that he
can see indications of Democratic suc-
cess in the fall election. It isn't nec-
essary for anyone else to take Mr.
Lloyd's word for it, either, if he but
open his political eyes.

Numerous church Republicans are
already launching their booms for
nomination on the church Republican
ticket. Well, if it's any amusement
to 'em, let 'em go ahead; because
nomination is as near as they'll get
to the office.

A tremor was recorded on the Uni-
versity seismograph on Friday, and the
supposition is that it was the result of
an earthquake in California. Isn't it
barely possible, though, that it was the
Colonel that sneezed?

Chicago complains that the little town
of Dolton surreptitiously connected it-
self with the big town's water system.
But what about Davis county's con-
nection with Salt Lake's water system?

TODAY IN HISTORY

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1910.

The War Department Created.

The war department, as an executive
department of the government of the
United States was established by an act
of congress on August 7, 1899. The sec-
retary of war ranks third among the
cabinet members in the line of succession
to the presidency. He has charge of all
matters relating to military affairs, sub-
ject to the direction of the president;
the distribution of stores, the signal
service, the survey and improvement of
harbors, and the administration of the
insular possessions.

The secretary of war is required to
make an annual report of the conduct
of the department, showing the number
and distribution of the military force,
together with a statement of the ex-
penditures of contracts for supplies and
services, river and harbor improvements,
administration of the insular terri-
tories, etc.

The business of the department is dis-
tributed among a number of subdivisions
or bureaus, each of which is under the
supervision of a chief and under the
general supervision of the chief of staff.
Since 1899 the secretary of war has been
aided by an assistant secretary.

The first secretary of war was Henry
Knox of Massachusetts, selected by
President Washington; the other secre-
taries have been: Richard B. Spotswood,
Timothy Pickens and Jacob M. Dickin-
son of Tennessee.
The signal service, which is a part of
the war department, dates officially from
the appointment of Major Arthur J.
Meyer, in 1860, as chief signal officer.
His system of military signals by means
of flags was an improvement upon the
semaphore, telegraph, which had been
used from 1790 in Europe, and to a slight
extent in America. The signal corps
received a separate organization by act of
congress on March 3, 1863, and its
members served with great efficiency
on all fields of battle, and even on naval
vessels.

At the close of the war it was again
reorganized by the act of July 28, 1866,
and in 1870, by the act of July 28, 1870,
which placed it under the War Depart-
ment. It was then placed under the
War Department. By act of congress,
March 3, 1879, the secretary of war
was authorized to provide for the taking
of meteorological observations through-
out the country, and for the prediction
of storms. He assigned this duty to
the chief signal officer. This led up to
the establishment of the signal corps
as a part of the agricultural department
on July 1, 1891.

On August 7 the first Maine prohibition
law was enacted in 1845. It is the date
of the naval battle between the Trum-
bull and the Hatteras in 1814. The sec-
ond bombardment of Tripoli by the Ameri-
can fleet in 1804. On which the commis-
sioners from England and the United States
met to discuss the arrangement of a treaty
of peace in 1814. It is the date of the birth-
day of Princess Amelia, daughter of
George II of England (1703). Joseph
Rodman Drake, the poet (1795). Joseph
P. Thompson, "The Flery American"
(1819). Dean Farrar (1831). Henry VI.
of England (1132). The Spartan hero,
Lionidas, slain at Thermopylae (480 B. C.). Herod
Antipater (A. D.). Henry VI. of Eng-
land (1156). and Caroline of Brunswick,
wife of George IV. (1821).

LOCAL HISTORY

WHAT HAPPENED AUGUST 7.

1857—Apostles John Taylor and Erastus
Snow and other missionaries arrived
in Salt Lake City from the east. The
first part of the Utah army, consist-
ing of the Fifth Infantry and Philip's
battery, arrived at Fort Kearney.

1862—John Titus of Pennsylvania, suc-
cessor to John F. Kinney as chief jus-
tice of Utah, died at Fort Kearney.
He took the oath of office on the 12th.

1875—Bishop William Miller, alias "Bogus
Brigham" died at Provo, Utah county,
and Elder Alphonso Green died at his
residence in Salt Lake City.